

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1787.

A PLAN OF THE NEW FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

§1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

§2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall be directed. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative, and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker, and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

§3. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore; in the absence of the president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

§4. The times, places and manner, of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be

prescribed in each state, by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

§5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications, of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and, from time to time, publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

§6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law; and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

§7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

§8. The congress shall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining, the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings;—

And To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

§9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

§10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the neat produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty

of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

II.

Sec. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and the house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president: and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states; and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president.

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend, the constitution of the United States."

Sec. 2. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone; in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies, that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 3. He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as

he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sec. 4. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

III.

Sec. 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

Sec. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

IV.

Sec. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings, of every other state. And the congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Sec. 3. New states may be admitted by the congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or

the other modes of ratification may be proposed by the congress: Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth, in witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, president,
And deputy from VIRGINIA.

New Hampshire,	John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.
Massachusetts,	Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.
Connecticut,	William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman.
New-York,	Alexander Hamilton.
New-Jersey,	William Livingston, David Brearley, William Paterson, Jonathan Dayton.
Pennsylvania,	Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris.
Delaware,	George Read, Gunning Bedford, jun. John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom.
Maryland,	James McHenry, Daniel of St. Tho. Jenifer, Daniel Carroll.
Virginia,	John Blair, James Maddison, jun.
North-Carolina,	William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson.
South-Carolina,	John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.
Georgia,	William Few, Abraham Baldwin.

Attest, William Jackson, secretary.

In CONVENTION, Monday, September 17, 1787

P R E S E N T

The states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton from New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia.

R E S O L V E D.

THAT the preceding constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the opinion of this convention, that should afterwards be submitted to a convention of delegates, chosen in each state by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legislature, for their assent and ratification; and that each convention assenting to, and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that as soon as the conventions of nine states shall have ratified this constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the states which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the electors should assemble to vote for the president, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this constitution. That after such publications the electors should be appointed, and the senators and representatives elected: That the electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of the president, and should transmit their votes certified, signed, sealed

and directed, as the constitution requires, to the secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the senators and representatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that the senators should appoint a president of the senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting, the votes for president; and, that after he shall be chosen, the congress, together with the president, should, without delay, proceed to execute this constitution.

By the unanimous order of the convention,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, president.
William Jackson, secretary.

IN CONVENTION, September 17, 1787.

SIR,

WE have now the honour to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable.

The friends of our country have long seen and desired, that the power of making war, peace and treaties, that of levying money, and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities, should be fully and effectually vested in the general government of the Union; but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident—Hence results the necessity of a different organization.

It is obviously impracticable in the federal government of these states, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all—Individuals, entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend, as well on situation and circumstance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several states as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply pressed on our minds, led each state in the convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the constitution which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable. That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every state, is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had her interest been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected; we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most fervent wish.

With great respect,

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your excellency's most

Obedient and humble servants,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, president.

By unanimous order of the convention.

His excellency the PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

BOSTON, September 5.

Stow, August 31, 1787.

YESTERDAY afternoon, a ball of fire, of about six inches diameter, exceeding bright and glowing, passed with great velocity through the heavens leaving a train of about 20 degrees in length; next the meteor it appeared like a blaze, and gradually lessened in smoke to a point; no one that saw it could determine whether it fell to the earth or pursued its course; about 8 or 10 minutes after it disappeared, noise was heard like heavy though distant thunder: was apparently much above the clouds, and left a trail of smoke, which settled down in the N. E. and was visible until after sunset—Its course was from W. to N. E.

This phenomenon was observed, and its report heard, about four o'clock P. M. at Portsmouth, Old York, &c.

It may be interesting to navigators to be informed, that a light-house is now building at M'Nutt's head, in the harbour of Shelburne, in Nova Scotia—the light of which, exclusive of the lantern, will be 147 feet from the level of the ocean.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, dated August 13.

"We have now to deplore the fate of our friends in the Cumberland settlement; by an express just from thence, we are informed that 43 families are murdered, and that a large body of Indians are in the country, cutting down the fields of corn, destroying the flocks of cattle and horses, and it is feared the badly fortified garrisons, can hardly hold out until relief arrives. It is expected 500 men will march from this country in a few days; they are to proceed rapidly on horseback."

By letters from Dominica, we are informed, that the king of Great-Britain has purchased the proprietorship of the Bahamas, and has given instructions to

the governor to grant it out, in proportion to the numbers that families consist of.

WINCHESTER, September 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Franklin, to his friend in this town, dated August 20.

"By general Pickins, just arrived here, we have received the following very important intelligence:

"A large body of Creek Indians, said to be upwards of a thousand, had set out from their towns in order to destroy the Cumberland settlements."

"By a friendly Cherokee, we are also informed, that as the enemy passed through the Chickamaogie towns, they murdered all the American traders; and that their numbers amounted to between six and seven hundred men, about two hundred of whom were cavalry."

From Kentucky, we learn, that a messenger, sent express from Cumberland, had arrived there, to request their assistance against a large body of Indians, who had made war against them, and were then in their country; that, previous to the messenger's departure, forty-three families had been murdered, and that the Indians were destroying their flocks and fields of corn, and had attacked some of the forts. Five hundred volunteers, mounted on horses, the flower of the Kentucky militia, were to set out the 13th instant, for the relief of their brethren, so that we may shortly expect to hear of a battle, and a new display of the gallantry of the mountain boys.

Among the natural phenomena of the present day, none, perhaps, are sufficient to awaken so much inquisitive curiosity, as a **FLOWING SPRING**, about twelve miles from **BATH**, in Berkeley county. It ebbs and flows three or four times daily, and, when at its lowest ebb, does not contain more than a pint of water, but, after it begins to rise, it flows so rapidly, that the current is sufficient to turn a mill.—Many have endeavoured to account for it, but hitherto without effect, so that their desire to ascertain the reason remains ungratified. They at first thought it was influenced by the moon, but, on mature consideration, they were of a contrary opinion. The philosophical society, at Philadelphia, it is expected, will consider this natural miracle, and satisfy the curious with an explanation of the cause.

FREDERICKSBURG, September 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Fayette county, to his friend in this town, August 16, 1787.

"The Indians are very troublesome. A few days past they broke in upon the inhabitants in the Cumberland settlement, on the edge of North Carolina, and killed, it is said, 40 families. A campaign is ordered for their relief, which will march from hence next Sunday. This cruelty is supposed to have taken place in consequence of a number of men having marched this spring, from the same place, against a considerable camp of savages, who are settled on the Wabash river, and proved very troublesome to the inhabitants, in both killing and stealing horses. They were defeated and a considerable quantity of plunder taken, said to amount to 3000l. specie."

ANNAPOLIS, September 27.

"On Monday the 24th instant, at the **WOOD-YARD**—the seat of Stephen West, Esquire, in Prince-George's county, departed this life, colonel **EDWARD GAITHER**, a gentleman of a most amiable and respectable character, whose death is sincerely lamented by all his relations, friends and acquaintances; he was a most dutiful son, faithful friend, humane and indulgent master, an useful and worthy member of society, and one who deservedly acquired the confidence and esteem of all who had any connexion or intimacy with him."

Nottingham, September 19, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED in the ship **THOMAS** and **SALLY**, captain Donett, from London, and to be sold for Alexander and Benjamin Contee, at their stores at this place and Queen-Anne, on Patuxent river, for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco, at reasonable rates, wholesale or retail.

A LARGE assortment of cheap Irish linen, coarse woollens, shoes, hats and nails, and a variety of other goods on hand. This ship will take tobacco, consigned to Alexander and Benjamin Contee, merchants in London, at seven pounds sterling per tun; she will be loaded by the 30th of November next at farthest, has good accommodations for passengers.—For further particulars inquire of the captain here on board, or to the subscriber.

THOMAS CONTEE.

ANNAPOLIS and BALTIMORE STAGES.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that on Monday the 24th instant, he intends establishing a **STAGE** between this city and Baltimore-town, to run three times a week, viz. to set out from **WILLIAM CLARK**'s every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, precisely at five o'clock in the morning, and return from Mr. **WILLIAM EVANS**'s, at the Golden Bacchus, the corner of Calvert and Bank-streets, in Baltimore, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, precisely at five o'clock in the morning.—From Annapolis to Baltimore fifteen shillings, and all way passengers to pay six-pence per mile.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Annapolis, September 24, 1787.

September 23, 1787.

ON the petition of John Halketson, a prisoner in Prince-George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twentieth day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD**,
Reg. Cur. Can.

September 24, 1787.

ON the petition of Walter H. Cox, of Prince-George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twentieth day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD**,
Reg. Cur. Can.

September 25, 1787.

ON the petition of Jacob Gibson, of Talbot county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the thirtieth day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD**,
Reg. Cur. Can.

LOST,

A GRAIN CERTIFICATE, No. 1210, signed the first day of September, 1787, for £. 80 8 cts. to Hugh Whitford; the person who finds the same, is requested to leave it with Mr. R. B. Latimer in Annapolis, payment being stopped at the treasury.

10/13/1787 **IGNATIUS WHEELER**.

Annapolis, September 18, 1787.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that she has lately moved to that large and commodious house, formerly occupied by Mr. William Whitcroft, where she purposes taking in private boarders, by the year or day, she is also provided with stables for the reception of horses.

MARY REYNOLDS.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

September 20, 1787.



RAN away, on the 25th day of August, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, a likely young negro fellow named **JACK**, about twenty-six years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high; had on when he went away, an olivaceous shirt and trousers, an old red hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home four dollars, if thirty miles six dollars, and if out of the state the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by me.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

Will be **SOLD**, at **PUBLIC SALE**, on Monday the first of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THAT valuable tract of land, containing between three and four hundred acres, lying in Calvert county, about 4 miles from Upper-Mariborough, where Mr. Basil Williamson now lives. The terms of sale are, that one half of the purchase money is to be paid down; twelve months credit will be given for the other half. Bond with good security will be required.

JAMES M. LINGAN.

September 13, 1787.

To be **SOLD**, for ready money only, on the first day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling house of Cornelius Chard,

HORSES, cattle, hogs and sheep, also a parcel of wheat, beds, and household furniture, plantation utensils, a batteau and a canoe. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, and to continue 'till all is sold.

JAMES MOSS, executor.

September 11, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Cornelius Chard, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in legally proved, that they may be settled, by

JAMES MOSS, executor.

August 30, 1787.

INTEND to petition the next assembly, that an act may pass for vesting in me a title in fee simple, to a tract of land in Washington county, called **Charlemont**; and to all other lands which have been confiscated as the property of Charles Higinbothom, or his heirs.

RALPH HIGINBOTHOM.

August 26, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Dorchester county court, in October next, to liberate him agreeable to the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed last session of assembly.

JOSHUA MULLINEAUX.

Board of Treasury of the United States,

May 17th, 1787.

The United States in Congress having directed the Commissioners of this Board, to take the most effectual measures, for settling the accounts of the secret and commercial Committees of Congress.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the accounts of the said Committees, having been arranged, as far as the materials furnished by the respective parties, will enable them to proceed in that business; it has become necessary, to adopt immediate measures for closing these transactions. All persons therefore, who have received public money from the general treasury, in pursuance of engagements entered into with the secret and commercial Committees of Congress, and who have not accounted for the same, are hereby required, to render and adjust their respective accounts within three months, computed from the present date; at the expiration of which time, process will be commenced against such as neglect this notice.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON, } Commissioners.
13 ARTHUR LEE,

July 14, 1787.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may or shall concern, that I was possessed of 100 acres of land, Part of Rebecca's Lot, lying in Anne-Arundel county, which said 100 acres I sold to Benjamin Hood, on or about the 1st day of October, in the year 1773, and gave bond for the conveyance of my right to the same to the said Hood, on his paying the purchase money with the accruing interest, and took the said Hood's bond for the money; that the said Hood afterwards sold his right to Rhela Fodd, not having paid me for the land, and so informing the said Fodd; that the said Fodd afterwards sold the said land to Peter Bond, who was at the time of his purchase informed by the said Hood, that I had not been paid for the land, when I sold the land to Hood. I gave him possession, but I have since regained possession, and mean to keep it until I am paid what is due to me on Hood's bond.

W 8
0X REZIN HAMMOND.

September 5, 1787.

ON the petition of Samuel Copper, a prisoner in Dorchester county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twenty-second day of October next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered, that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. 4 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Prince-George's county, August 25, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court for the benefit of the insolvent act.

4 RICHARD LITTLEMORE.

August 27, 1787.

ON the petition of Richard Thompson, of Anne-Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the fifth day of October next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered, that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. 5 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

September 18, 1787.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A NEGRO woman and child. Also a negro girl about fourteen years of age; the negro woman is about thirty two years of age, and may suit either for house or plantation work.

2 DANIEL BRIGDELL.

September 14, 1787.

ON the petition of John Roberts, of Frederick county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 2d day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and Maryland Gazette.

Test. 2 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

WANTED,

A WOMAN who can cook, wash and iron.—One who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement. Inquire of the printers.

3

September 12, 1787.

ON the petition of Bennett Neale and Edward Neale, of Charles county, to the Chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioners, that the 13th day of October next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and the Maryland Gazette.

Test. 2 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

September 14, 1787.

ON the petition of Samuel Luckett, a prisoner in Charles county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the second day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. 2 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Charles county, September 9, 1787.

THE Subscriber intends to petition the ensuing general assembly for restoration of, or compensation for, a part of a tract of land called CRAIN'S LOW GROUNDS, lying in Charles county, and confiscated as British property.

2 JOHN CRAIN.

September 17, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to us for dealings in our stores at Annapolis and Upper-Maryborough, are hereby requested to make immediate payment; those who neglect this notice, will be sued to November court without distinction.

2 CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF ONE HUNDRED GUINEA, will be run for at Annapolis, on Thursday, the 18th of October next, upon the usual terms. The horses to start precisely at eleven o'clock. The stewards of the Club find themselves once more under the necessity of calling upon the members who are in arrears, to pay up their subscriptions before the ensuing races, otherwise they must expect to have their names published, agreeably to a resolution passed in October last.

The secretary will attend, the evening preceding the race, at Mr. Mann's, to receive the subscriptions for the present year, which he hopes will be discharged in guineas to save trouble.

N. B. The Club will meet, the day of the race, at Mann's, at one o'clock.

ON Friday the 19th will be run for a purse of SIXTY POUNDS, the best two in three four mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse the preceding day excluded; to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club.—And

On Saturday the 20th, a purse of THIRTY POUNDS, (give and take) 14 hands high to carry 8 stone, and to allow 7 pounds for every inch above or below 14 hands, and 7 pounds for every year under eleven, the best two in three two mile heats.

N. B. No horse, mare or gelding, to start for the last day's purse that has won more than thirty pounds, at any one time.

3

August 30, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, of Prince-George's county, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Prince-George's county court, in September next, to liberate him agreeable to the act of assembly, passed last session or assembly—for the relief of insolvent debtors.

3X WILLIAM THOMAS.

September 2, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber at the next November court in Montgomery county, for a commission under the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to prove and mark the bounds and lines of a tract of land called Joseph's Park in the said county.

3 DANIEL CARROLL.

September 12, 1787.

ON the petition of Peter Green, of Charles county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twenty-fifth day of October next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. 2 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

A STORE-HOUSE to be RENTED.

Inquire of the Printers.

Annapolis, September 2, 1787.

STOPP, on suspicion of being stolen, an old sloop, with a main-sail and jib, her stern has been lately blanked, and is neither tarred nor painted, she has a black bottom; she was in possession of a person who calls himself GEORGE ROBOSON, who says he was skipper, and a man by the name of JOHN PENNY, Roboson is an old offender, and Perry was discharged from Baltimore goal on the 20th of June last; they say the sloop belongs to a Mrs. Callahan, at the head of the basin in Baltimore; there is a small batteau with the sloop; there was on board the sloop a sack of wheat and about half a barrel of flour, a neat new fowling piece, one hide of tuffet leather, and some other trifling articles. Whoever owns the sloop, or any of the above articles, are requested to apply, prove property and pay charges, to

5X WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

If the above-mentioned sloop is not applied for by the 10th of this instant, (September) she will on that day, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, be sold at public sale, to defray charges.

3 W. GOLDSMITH.

September 23, 1787.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the sixth day of October next, at the house of the subscriber,

ALL the property of Benjamin Selby, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of likely negro boy, about 12 years old, one blooded mare, some household furniture, a silver watch, and many other articles. The sale to begin precisely at 4 o'clock, and the terms will be made known on the day of sale.—All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby requested to make them known, and those indebted are required to make payment, to

3 JOSEPH SELBY, administrator.

Annapolis, September 4, 1787.

To be SOLD by WILLIAM LOGAN, in

Annapolis, on the 18th day of October, HIS wharf, which is 120 feet in front of 12 feet water, also the lot, which runs 330 feet back on Walnut street, and a brick house 3 stories high, 30 by 23, 6 rooms in it, 4 fire places, a kitchen and a new falling spring, the brick house fronts Water street, a so a wooden house 28 by 20, with two fire-places in it; one third of the purchase money to be paid in 6 days after the sale, one other third to be paid in October, 1788, and the remaining third in October, 1789.

3X

September 1, 1787.

THE subscribers propose to petition the general assembly at their next session, to confirm a title in a tract of land lying in Baltimore county, which was reserved out of the confiscated lands of the late Daniel Dulany, of Walter, for the use of Rebecca Hanson and Catherine Beit.

3 THOMAS H. HANSON,
HORATIO BELT.

August 15, 1787.

WHEREAS a connexion in business has been carried on in Piscawax by the subscribers under the firm of John Lancaster, jun. and Co. who partnership is by mutual consent dissolved. That therefore to defire all those that are indebted to the concern to make immediate payment to John Lancaster jun. who is authorized to make settlement.

3 J. LANCASTER, jun.
BENJAMIN REEDER.

CHESTER-TOWN RACES.

Chester-town, August 20, 1787.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF SIXTY GUINEAS, four mile heats, will be run for over a course near Chester-town, on Thursday the first day of November next, carrying weight agreeable to the rules of the western-shore jockey club.

On the ensuing day will be run for over the same course, a COLTS PURSE OF FORTY GUINEAS, two mile heats, four years old carrying seven stone, and three years old a feather.

N. B. Members will be admitted, subject only to future subscriptions.

3X

Anne-Arundel county, August 26, 1787.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to petition to next November court for a commission to mark and bound the lines of a tract of land called Hammon and Giest, according to an act of assembly.

4X JOSEPH RAY.

August 22, 1787.

ON the petition of Peter Boswell, a prisoner in Charles county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the eighth day of October next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. 6X SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Somerset county, August 28, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Somerset and Worcester counties intend to petition the next general assembly, for a ferry to be established at Roboboth-town, on Pocomoke river, with a road leading from said ferry to the road that leads to Accomack and Northampton counties.

3